THE REBELLION.

Important from Western Virginia.

Defeat of the Rebels by Gen. Kelly at Romney.

Additional Particulars of the Eight at Ball's Bluff.

THE ORIGIN OF THE RECONNOISSANCE.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

Brilliant Charge of Major Seagoyne at Springfield.

Division of the Rebel Army of the Potomac.

INTERESTING FROM HATTERAS INLET

The Union Movement in North Carolina.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Circular of the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury.

Proceedings of the Southern Commercial Convention.

Interesting Details of the Capture of the Steamer Salvor.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 1851. THE BATTLE AT BALL'S BLUFF. The disaster at Ball's Bluffs, so called, is evidently not fully understood, and the public are very naturally defully understood, and the public are very naturally de-lirous of knowing where lies the responsibility. Some have charged it upon General McCall, who moved up to Drainesville, within twelve miles of Leesburg, on Satur-day before the fight, which took place on Monday last. Others charge it upon General Stone, and others upon General Faker. The facts, as they will be verified by the official record, I am authorized, to say, are as follows:— When General McClellan ordered General McCall to make a reconnoissance to Drainesville he telegraphed Gen. Stone that he expected certain demonstrations which he was that he expected certain demonstrations which he was about to make in the vicinity of Leesburg would cause the enemy to evacuate that place, and he (Stone), was requested to keep a sharp lookout upon the robels and watch their every movement. Neither in this order, nor in any other, did General McClellan direct General Stone subordinate officers to cross or to give battle under any circumstances. The advance of General McCall to Draines-ville drove in the rebel pickets on this side of Leesburg, and caused their outposts to strike their tents and retire to Leesburg. General McCall learned that the enemy was about eight thousand remained at Drainesville an attempt would be made to cut him off by a force of rebels moving up from Centrewille. Consequently, having completed his reconnoissance he returned, according to orders from Gen. McClellan, to his former position at Langley's. On Monday, abou Stone of the gallant cavalry reconnoissance under Major Mix, of the Van Alon cavalry regiment, opposite Corrad's Ferry. Immediately afterwards news came from General Stone that Colonel Devens and a large portion of the Massachusetts Fifteenth regiment that General Paker was about to cross with seven thou General Stone had anticipated the supposition that the rebels would evacuate Leesburg, and that he (Stone) was

moving over to occupy it. This was the first information

General Baker was neross and was engaging the enemy that our men were behaving splendidly, and that the

that General McClellan had of General Stone's moveme across the river. The next despatch announced that

enemy's left wing had been driven back. The next despatch announced that General Baker had been killed at the head of his column, and that our men were repulsed by superior numbers of the enemy.

The moment Gen. McClellan learned that Gen. Stone and that they were likely to be engaged with the enemy aware that they would have a river behind them and an enemy in force in front, he ordered General Banks' divi sion to the support of General Stone's column, and also telegraphed to a station above the Chain Bridge directing an orderly to be sent immediately to General McCail, who was then supposed to be at Drainsville, instructing him to he attempted to attack General Stone's column. This of no avail, as, unfortunately, General Me-had returned to Langley's. It is due to General McCall to say that in doing this he vio-lated no order, but acted strictly in ac-cordance with his instructions. He was only more harty in his return than he would otherwise have been, had he not feared a flank movement of the enemy. Gen. Not follow then ordered him to rest his men and be ready to return as soon as possible to Drainesville. It was soon esectained, however, through despatches from Genera General Stone, whose force was recrossing the Poto-mae and returning to Maryland. The death of Colonel Baker threw a pall over the whole affair dur night, and it was not until the morning o Tuesday that information could be obtained at headquar General McClellan immediately ordered a carriage, and cooled to the scene of operations, to investigate in person he ago stained that General Banks had resolved to cross the river with his column and drive the enemy back. He had already thrown about five thousand men into Virginia without any demonstration being made by the robels. General McClelian, finding the facilities for crossing the river very limited, and having no desire to make Leesburg an important point, ordered Gen-Banks to return to his former canno at Darnestown. The subsequent movement of the energy has shown the would have been far from our centre, giving the enemy an easy opportunity to cut them off, unless Gen. McClel-hm wishdrew a large body of his troops from active duty McCiolian and Col. Colburn to headquarters, on Teursday last, from consultation with Generals Banks and Ston

Fatons, a statement was prepared for the Headle, which appeared in the issue of Friday under the heading of "Additional Particulars." In that statement all the particulars of the movements of General Stone and Baker seven thousand of his best men, and cautioned him not to cross the river until he had sent out his scouts and satisfied himself of the strength and position of the enemy. That it was the duty of General Baker to furnish his men with ample means of transportation is generally conceded. If he could not find them, then it was his duty to report the fact to Gen. Stone. The latter says that, quite to the contrary, Gen. Baker reported that the facilities for crossing were ample, and when asked if he wanted any more assistance he replied no Thus the case stands at present. The report of Gen Stone on the subject will show whether this view of the affair is correct.

in high terms General Stone and his gallant command:

HEADQUARTERS ARRY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1861. }

GENERAL GENER NO. 32.

The Major General commanding the army of the Potomac desires to offer his thanks, and to express his admiration of their conduct, to the officers and men of the detachments of the Fifteenth and Twenthish Massachusetts, First California and Tammany regiments, and the First United States Artillery and Rhode Island battery, engaged in the affair of Monday hast near Harrison's Island. The gallantry and discipline there displayed deserved a more fortunate result; but situated as theserved a more fortunate result; but situated as theserved a more fortunate result; but situated as theserved a more fortunate result; but of the structure of from five thousand to seven thousand, it was not possible that the issue could be successful. Under happier anaplees such devetion will insure victory. The General Commanding feels increased confidence in the troops composing General Stone's division, and is sure that when next they meet the enemy they will fully retrieve this check for which they are not accountable.

By order of MATOR GENERAL MACTELLAN.

By order of
MAJOR GENERAL MCCLELLAN.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.
A Washington Sunday morning print of t patch from General Stone to do to Leesburg, and Menday last, urging him to dosh or to Leesburg, and that he (Stone) expected to occupy that place in a few that he (Stone) expected to occupy that place in a few that he (stone) expected to occupy that place in a few hours. Without inquiring what General Stone has to say on the subject, I have reason to believe that when he learns of the publication he will pronounce it a forgery. It looks like a part of similar declarations already made by interested parties to mislead the public mind, not only in regard to the affair at Ball's Bluff, but as to the real pasty responsible for the reverse at that place.

QUIET ALONG OUR LINES. So far as can be ascertained, all was quiet on the entire

THE REBELS IN VIRGINIA DIVIDING THEIR FORCES oes have occasioned a division of the rebel arm; currences have occasioned a division of the cotomac. Reinforcements to a very large extent have been sent to Lessburg, with the expectation of a renewal of the attack on that point, and an immense force has been congregated at Norfolk, under the impression as the conference of the that the expedition fitting out in Chesapoake Hay was in-tended to make a demonstration there. The centre of the rebei army rests at Centreville, and has been much weakened by the withdrawal of these forces on the right and left. General Johnston is the general commanding. Beauregard commands the forces opposite the city of Washington, and Gustavus W. Smith, late Street Commissioner of New York city, commands the forces at Londong. It is stated that a rumor was current at Richmon a few days ago that an important advance movement of the whole rebel army was to be made before the 1st of November, but perhaps the fight at Ball's Bloffs, and the sailing of the great naval expedition, like rendered

NECESSITY OF DEFEATING THE REBEL ARMY OF THE

have concentrated in Virginia a vast army, well armed with the best arms the country could furnish, officered Southern army in front of Washington has been defeated victories in Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia and along the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, but the rebei lion will never be suppressed until the main army of the enemy is defeated. The great issue before the country Potomac to win an isolated battle here or there, where no other result is to be attained. Except for defensive operations elsewhere, all military experience suggests that the strength of the Union army should be concenhere, where almost the entire army of the rebels destruction of the enterprise of Davis, Beauregard, nothing, but a great victory here will decide the whole question, scatter the armed forces of the rebels like chaif before the wind, revive the Union spirit of the South, and restore the integrity of the Union. The rebel army before Washington must be whipped before the war can schieved. For this achievement a concentration at this eaving garrisons and guards at every station on the way FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC-NO BATTERIES AT MA-

The HERALD's special correspondent on the Lower Potomac forwards the following report:-

It has been discovered, as you are aware, that there is were fired at the Freeborn must have belonged to flying actillery. Several schooners have passed the Point unmolested, and vesterday the Union, Freeborn, Satellite and others, that had run down and anchored off Lower Cedar Foint, passed safely by, and are now at their old anchoring ground, from Aquia creek upwards to Wade's Bay. The robel steamer George Page, which is in Cuantico Creek, is consequently in a worse position within casy range of the Maryland shore. She now and threw shells in the direction of Maryland, but with Hams, of the Topographical Engineers, drew a base line opposite Ehipping Point, triangulated it, and found the distance acress to be not more than one and a quarter

Information has just been received by the government being shipped at St. John, New Brunswick, and Quebec for the Southern Coast, to run the blockade. It is also a seried and believed that some of the goods leave several of the loyal ports in the North, and that prominent persons are engaged in this unlawful enterprise.

Yesterday information reached the Secretary of State time since for engaging in shipping contratand goods to Orders have been sent for his release, and to be handed

Captain Jesse A. Gore, Tenth United States infantry, has been appointed to the Colonelcy of the Twenty second Massachusetta regiment, lately commanded by Colonel Henry Wigon. Colonel Gore is a native of Concord, New Hampshire, is a graduate of Norwich University, was a Lieutenant in the Ninth United States infantry in the Mexican war, Secretary of State of New Hampshire on his return, and was appointed a Captain in the Tenth in-faitty in 1855, since which time he has been in service exclusively upon the frontier. He is a gallant and effi-cient officer, and will make the Twenty-second Massachodetail of Captain Gore to the command of Colonel Wilson's of the senior cautain, N. A. M. Dudley, an officer of exp Touch infantry has marched fourteen hundred miles, and since the 22d of June last, the company under command of Captain Budiey and Captain Gordon's company of Second relagious have marched nineteen hundred miles.

And a statement was prepared for the Herand, which | They were stationed in the vicinity of Diamond Springs

DESPATCHES FROM CALIFORNIA. Since Friday, when the Pacific and Atlantic telegravas opened, the President has received a number of des patches over that line. These embrace, first:-The an graph Company that the line is completed, and express-ing the hope that it may be a bond of perpetuity between

the States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific.
Governor Downey, of California, expresses, in the
name of the people of that State, their congratulations at
the completion of the noble enterprise that places them in
immediate communication with the capital and with their
fellow citizens in the East. May the golden links of the loyal, and as a State loyal, they pray God to save, one and indivisible, our glorious Union. Lelland Stanford sends from Sacramento the follow

To-day California is but a second's distance from the national capital. Her patriotism, with electric current throbs responsive to that of her sister States, and hold civil liberty and Union above all price.

Gov. Nye, in behalf of the Territory of Nevada, dated

Gov. Nys, it became
Carson City, says:—
Mountain bound Nevada avails herself of the earliest
opportunity to send, upon the wings of lightning, to her
national home, assurance of her fillial attachment to the
Union as framed by our fathers, and her carnest sympathies with those who are striving to maintain it. The following is dated at the Capitol of Carson City, No wada Territory, through her first Legislative assembly:-

To THE PRESIDENT AND PROFEE OF THE UNITED STATE-GREETINGS.—Nevada for the Union, ever true and loys The last born of the nation will be the last to desert it flag. Our aid, to the extent of our ability, can be reli-upon to crush rebellion.

J. L. VAN BAKELEN, President.

IMPORTANT FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA Battle at Romney-Defeat of the Rebels

New Caese, Va., October 27, 1861.

General Kelly marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked Romney yesterday afternoon, routing the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon and all their wagous and camp equipage. The robels retreated towards Winchester. Our loss is trifling. That of the enemy has not been assertained. of the enemy has not been ascertained.

Washingtonn, Oct. 27, 1861. General Scott is very much elated to-day with the new of General Kelly's brilliant success in Western Virginia particularly so from the fact that he gave special order for the movement by telegraph bimself. Notwithstand the knees, he ordered his carriage, and went in person to the White House to convey the intelligence to the Presi dent and congratulate his Excellency upon the success o our arms. The following is the despatch the General re

ROMNEY, VIA NEW CREEK, Oct. 26—6 P. M.
TO LECTEMANT GENERAL WINNIELD SCOTT:—
In obedience to your orders, I moved on this place at twelve o'clock last night, attacked the enemy at three o'clock this alterneon, drove in their outposts, and, after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking altheir cannon, much of their camp equipage and many princeers. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent

extent.

Brigadier General B. F. KELLY, Commanding.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

Camo, Ill., Oct. 21, 1861. eral Grant Leaves Cairo—What's in the Wind?—Spec tations and Speculators—Another Especition Down the River—A Good Story of Recapturing Mules and a Lac-nic Report—Pity in Camp, and What the Soldier Think—Too Much of R—Spy Captured and Sent to St. Louis—"All Quiet Along the Lines," &c.

The most important incident of the day has been the leparture of General Grant for St. Louis. About two Van Wyck committee might explain the matter better tion of the movement, because I know that the Cairo

Then the general drew on an elongated countenance,

You see, General, we have had to cuss the God damned

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

A Containstence has been appointed by the Governor caution; to the interests of the Pennsylvania Volunteers around Washington and in Kentucky, and arrange for all largent roth for remitting a portion of their pay to their

face wes.

It appears from official data that Pennsylvania has 70,000 year in the field and thirty additional regiments) ben in the field and thirty additional regiments of the hole of which are ready to move. All grains is in severe within a month—meshing a grand army that or 100,000 men, besides having material for fifty N 115.

IMPORTANT FROM HATTERAS INLET.

OUR HATTERAS INLET CORRESPONDENCE. FORT CLARK, HATTERAS INLET, Oct. 22, 1861.

Affaire at Cupe Hatteras—Gen. Williams is The Robels Discover a New Inlet Out of Range of Ford Hatterns-Loyalty of the North Carolinians-They De ire Hatterus—Loyally of the North Carolinians—They De ire a Provisional State Government and Proclaim Their In-dependence of the Southern Confederacy—Union Meeting at Hatterus Church—Report and Resolutions Adopted Thereot—Occupation and Pursuits of the Inhabitants of the Banks—Destitution Now Precaling Among Them— They Appeal to the Benevolence of the North, &c., &c. Since the retreat of the Indiana regiment, or that por-tion of it which was stationed at Chicamacomico, and the unbecount "Similing" of the arons, by the Manthello-

Mansfield has been here and gone, and General Williams arrived and assumed command of the fort. The New York Zouaves, Colonel Hawkins, now occupy Camp Wool, two miles above the fort, and the Twentieth Indians, two miles above the fort, and the Twentieth Indiana, Co'onel Brown, occupy the camp at Fort Clark. Captain Morris, with one company of regulars, occupies Fort Hatteras, headquarters of General Williams. The Indiana regiment is now full, excepting prisoners taken on the Fanny and during the retreat from Chicamacomico, having been joined at Fort Clark by the companies which were detained at Fortress Monroe. The enemy on the Sound make frequent reconnoissances "in force"—that is, they appear off the island, at respectable distance with from three to nine steamers, occasionally sending one or more into shore at different points, the landing opposite Cape Hatteras Lighthouse seeming to be their especial aim. Thus far they have landed no forces since the wholesome warning given by the Montiforces since the wholesome warning given by the Monti-cello; but the appearance of so respectable a fleet on the Sound, challenging as it were our boats, which lay quietly a reception of a most enthusiastic character, and a proa reception of a most enthusiastic character, and a pro-paration undreamed of before the energetic will of Gen. Williams was felt in these quarters. Colonel Hawkins' regiment, occupying the advance position, would have to be driven in or cut through—no child's play. And then with the guns of Clark covering the Atlantic beach, and those of Hatteras the Sound beach, they would find a full regiment of stalworth men, protected by an intrenchment extending from the Atlantic to the Sound (the work of the Indianians, under direction of General Williams, and in complete order), which could only be carried by exercise which volunteer soldiers do not seem to delight in. My own impression is, however desirable Hatteras A time when, from stress of weather or other cause, the Monticello and Susquehanna cannot approach the Atlantic coast of the banks. So far as the Sound is concerned the boats that are here might as well be on Lake Michigan or in the Arctic regions; and until government sends boats that can navigate the Sound, armed sufficiently and manued properly to meet a vigilant and well equipped enemy of at least nine steamers of various sizes, there is no use of thinking of any advance movements from Hatteras. With the Sound n our possession, there is no doubt but the State of North Carolina might be soon and easily reclaimed to the Union and general government. Reports reach the "Banks" every day of the loyal feeling manifested upon the mainand. General Williams has official information that two thousand men are ready and waiting, near Washington, N. C., to welcome any force the government may send to their aid, and to take up arms (when supplied) in defence of the Union. Information has also reached the fort that three hundred men are in arms for the Union fantly above them. Meetings are being held in various Union forces emanate, promising hospitality, welcome, tion of the news of the taking of Hatteras by the Legisla representatives from the mainland (Hyde county), was held at Hatteras church, several miles above the fort' enthurbastic, entirely spontaneous, in fact, without the knowledge of any of the military forces here. The N. Taylor, a patriotic clergyman, who has exerted all his talent and energies in the Union cause since the first incubation of treason in the State. Resolutions were intro of Hyde county. The resolutions are herewith enclosed Rev. Marble Nash Taylor, Wm. O'Neil and C. B. Stowe, to oprepare a statement of grievances, and frame a declaration of independence," the report of which is also en closed. If a State has inherent rights of secession from the general government, why not a county the right to declare its independence of the State? O Secessia thy ill fledged chickens will come home to roset. There can be no stopping place of security for secession, short of menaciny. Should the South succeed in saxing independence, she will have to "occlare the empire? to cure here solf of her own evils. But speculation is state, and comment wearisome. The time has come when more attention should be given to the statement and consideration of facts by the press and the government. When this is done and acted upon, there will be no need of speculation; the result will rofte so rapidly upon the designs set in motion. One word in relation to a matter in which your readers of the city will seen be interested. The innabitants of this island, Hatterns Panks, amounting in the aggregate to lites hundred seed; though their loyalty to the Unnon, have been entirely out off from all trale with the maintand; and their "outcupation gone," leaves them in a destitute and suffering condition. They are, as a general rule, an ineffensive, simple minied, very devout people, subsisting themselves by fishing and trading for breadstoils, and, in fact, all necessari s, with the towns along the maintand. The stands of Hatterns Panks produce no vegetation of consequence—a few sweet potatoes, persimments and fiss being the sum total of its capacity for feeding its inhabitants. This toyal, peaceable, ineffensive people are now reduced to absolute want. Without shoes, in tartered garments, hungry, with no essence but to the arms of Secessia, which they have repudiated under eath, they can do no otherwise than appeal to the sympathy and generosity of the Nosth for aid. I unrestiment that the face, Mr. Taylor, when from personal acquaintness and observation I can recomment for the timber of Haven upon the cause of the Union and your own considerees.

From recent observation it is known that the enemy have bought of the high one within the closed. If a State has inherent rights of secession from the general government, why not a county the right to

Appending to the sacred rigot of protest and resistance, laich is inherent in all oppressed communities, and with immurant in the Almighty Euler of mankind, whose of providence is declared in history, and who can never-derate the permanent associative of worns, we do here, on behalf of the loyarpeople of North Carolina, deseately and solemnly protein our independence of particular of the loyarpeople of the confedence three of America, and of the revolutionary and treatment designating itself the Confedence three of America, and of the revolutionary and treatment designating the government grows as a state. We repudiate the unwarranted arrows no authority assisted by these body here

brethren which affords a means of livelihood to no small portion of our people, and thereby brought the berrors of starvation to our doors.

They have inagurated a neighborhood warfare of the most cruel and unpitying ferocity, which spares neither age, sex nor condition, but which arrays brother against brother, father against son, and substitutes for the kindly intercourse of friend with friend a flendish hatred, espion-

intercourse of friend with friend a flendish hatred, espionage and persection.

They have invaded the sacred precints of the household, and sundered the dearest ties of human nature. They have norn husband and father from their homes, and robbed families of their natural protectors.

They have perpetrated the most shocking barbarities, and established a reign of terror and alarm without precedent in civilized history.

They have countenanced outrages and bloodshed, and escouraged mobs and riots. They have sanctioned the proceedings of irresponsible and soft-custituted vigilance committees, and other bodies utterly unknown to the laws; telerated with complacency their prescription and indiscriminate violence, and applauded their attrocious deceis.

guilty of no orime, and put prices on their heads.
They have organized fraud and falsehood, and made a
system of robbery and theft.
They have taught our youth habitual disrespect for
law, and inculcated lessons of sodition and unbridled h-

They have confiscated the property of citizens without the through the intrigues of commissioners abroad to barten away our chartered liberies.

They have confiscated the property of citizens without that cause

which affirms that elections ought to be often held. They have destroyed the freedom of speech and of the press.

They have arrested and imprisoned peaceable and unoffending citizens without due precess of law, and suspended the with of habeas corpus.

They have recklessly disregarded the will of the people to abide by the compact of national union, as repeatedly declared in public meetings throughout the State, and by the emphatic and overwhelming vote of the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in February last.

They have set aside the solemn and deliterate disappearal of the machinations of the dismonists, pronounced by a majority of the people, in refusing to authorize the calling of a State Convention.

They have prestituted their official position to the purpose of a secret and infamous conspiracy which had predetermined the destruction of the Union, regardless of popular descent; and, in the unscruptions goal of their treason, they have assumed powers without warrant, either express or implied, in the constitution.

They have arrogated the authority, through a convention summoned with indecent hate, and acting in flagrant deficace of the wishes of the people, to perform an act legally impossible, and therefore without effect of force, in decre ing the secession of this Commonwealth from have never been gubmitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

They have commissioned ten men as representatives of

the federal Union. The ordinances of this Convention have never been gabmitted to the people for their ratification or rejection.

They have commissioned ten men as representatives of the State, in a body called the Confederate Congress, and known to and unauthorized by the laws, and occupying an attitude of bostility to that constitution which North Carolina has formally and definitively ratified and accepted as the supreme law of the land; and, as if to omit no incident of a complete distranchisement, they have withheld from the electors the peop privilege of designating such representatives.

They have reased and kept up armies to crush the liberties and waste the substance of the people, and have subordinated the civil to the military power.

They have deprived the people of the right to bear arms in their defeace, but have obliged them to assist in the unhallowed work of their own ensavement.

They have required excessive ball, imposed excessive fines, and inflicted crush and unaual posisimment.

They have instituted a system of lie gal searches and selectors, in granting general warrants whereby officers and messengers have been commanded to search suspected places without evidence of the fact committed, and to saize persons not armed, and whose offences were not particularly described and supported by evidence.

They have rearranced the people of their right to assem-

to inquire into the lawlatness of such restraint, and to remove it if unlawful.

They have allowed the people of this State to be made subject to the payment of exorbitant and illegal taxes and imposts without their content.

They have denied our citizens the secred and inviolable right of trial by jury in questions respecting property.

They have put freemen to answer criminal clearges without presentment, indictment or imposchment.

They have convicted freemen of crime without the unanimous versite of a jury of good and lawful men, in open court, as herectoric used.

They have civic garded the right of every man in criminal procedutions to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accesses and witnesses with

They have disregarded the right of every man in criminal posecutions to be informed of the accusation against him, and to confront the accesser and witnesses with other testimony; compolled freemen to give evidence against themserves and refused them a speedy asid impartial trial.

Toy have suspended the laws and their execution, without warrant or necessity, and permitted the prevalence of anarchy and disorder.

They have suspended the legislative, executive and supreme judicial powers of government, which ought to be forever separate and distinct.

They have permitted the interference of persons from outside our boundaries in regulating our internal government and police, the right of which belongs soolly and exclusively to the people of the State.

They have welcomed at med invaders from other States to assist in the subjugation of our citizens.

They have elected a frequency of the first of some instances openly procalined, their perpose to covier official honors and emoluments, and peculiar privileges, upon a certain set of men separate from the community; to restrict the right of softens to always and position of our first the right of softens to always and to substitute a lifetenine of public office for the term fixed by law.

They have practically annulled the carefund axiem of popular government and initial positions of our fill of Rights, that all political power is vested in, and derived from, the people only.

Wherefore, from these tyrants and public enemies we now disaver ourselves, see ally and politically, forever, And with a full and divery series of the respectively into the substitute of the proper substitutes.

lives, our fortunes and our sacred henor.

MARISE NASH TAYLOR,
CALER F. TOWE,
WH. O'NEAT.

HATTERNS, Hyde county, N. C., Oct. 15, 1861.
Feenlyed, That we do hereby voluntarily and defiberately reaffirm our loyalty to the government of the United States, and express our smalleyable attachment to that countil from which is the basis of the Union foundade by our fathers.

C. B. Nawney was to day arrested in Mercau, in this county, by the United States Deputy Marshal, charged with robling the Past Office at Balamondsport, Steuben county, on the 12th.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Sattle at Springfield—Dashing Charge 'by Gen. Fremont's Body Guard—Rout of the Rebels, &c., &c.

Headquarters, in the Field, Near Homanwhie, Mo., Oct. 26, 1861.

Carrain McKenver, Assistant Adjutant General:—
Yesterday afternoon Major Scagoyre, at the lead of my guard, made a most brilliant charge upon a body of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle, and their camp, at Springfield, 2,000or 2,200 strong. He compleadly routed them, cleared them from the town, heisted the national flagron the Court House, and retired upon a reinforcement, which he has already joined. Onr loss is not great.

This successful charge against such very large odds is a

Five Miles out or Bolivan, Oct. 25.—10 A. M..

Gesenal.—I report respectfully that yesterday, at four P. M., I met in Springfield about 2,000 rebels formed in line of battle. They gave a very warm reception, but your guard, with one feeling, made a charge, and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by one hundred and fifty men. We cleared the city of every rebell and retired, it being near night, and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force. Major White's command the not restricted. small a force. Major White's command did not partici-pate in the charge. I have seen clarges, but such brilliant bravery I have never seen an d did not expect. Their war cry—Fremont and the Union—broke cut like thunder

CHAR LES SEAGOYNE, Major Com manding Body Guard.

General Fremont's body guard numbers three hundred.

The accounts of Major Scodel 4, who commanded the atteries in the action, show t that this victory was the nost complete of any yet achie reed by our army during

aide of the city. Major Seag oyne was compelled to pass through a lane and let down: a number of fence rails be fore he could charge on the fee, thus drawing their fire There was a good deal of at reet fighting in Springfield nd from the houses two recessionists, who ran

Major Seagoyne was advis ed of the force of the rebels but he was determined to have a fight.

Colonel Pearce, said to be from Arkansas, o

one of the rebel regiments.

It is thought that the cause of that increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which, it is stated, they intend o take south with them, but which will, of course

y, at the head of one huridred and eighty men, and resed our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out me five hundred rebens, is a son of a prominen

The fifty prisoners taken in the battle at Frede rickstown have been put to work in the trenches at

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The British brig Ariel, with a cargo of salt, which was teras lulet, had arrived at Old Point.

OUR NAWAL CORRESPONDENCE. UNE ANALL CORRESTORERS, LOUSIANA, LEVEN AND STATES STRAMES LOUSIANA, FRATERISM MONROE, Oct. 24, 1861.

Capture of a Robel Sciponor Fitting Out as a Privateer, do Our steamer has body here three weeks, during which time we have had quite a brush with the robels, the up shot being the burning of a schoener they were fitting out

acknowledgment, was eight killed and wounded. Our only mishap was the severe wounding of Acting Master Edward Hooker, by a rille bullet passing through the shoulder blade. He is doing well, and expects to be quite recovered in a month from this. ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A REBEL PRIS

NER FROM FORT LAFAYETTE. On Sunday morning, between one and two o clock, one of the sentiness in the dock which surrounds Fort Lafavette had his attention attracted to one of the port shaped his movements in reference to that spot, and soon aw that one of the secessionist prisoners was endeavor-ing to make his escape. Mr. Lowber, the gentleman who vas arrested some time since at Crestline, Ohio, bearing despatches for the confederacy, was the individual who was thus engaged in offering defiance to the strong walls of the fort. It a pears that Lowber had procured a by graing of the porthole, and that he had with a new washing and a rope, also a life preserver-He had \$17 50 in gold and his gold watch packed in bladder and fastered in one of his peckets. Having packed insertine, he placed it in the tub; he then featened the rope to the tub; left the tub out of the porthole, and, after securing the rope, bid good by to Fort Lafayette and entered the masterned. He then set sail for the ground, at the wife watched by the sentine, who allowed Mr. Lowber, bissuab and its cargo to land on the dock in active, before securing the robust of the sentine, and allowed Mr. Lowber, bissuab and its cargo to land on the dock in active, before one behat. Of course Mr. Lowber did not like the sbecching proposition, so he garrendered, and suggested to the sentine that he take the bladder containing the gold watch and the \$4750 hi money and allow him to go back into the fort through the porthole, and, here nothing said about it. But the sentine was not to be each. He alarmed the grarison, and Lieutenia Wood, the officer of the post, had the prisoners oil called to see if all his prisoners were in the first. He then had Lowber secure in double irons and placed in the grarisones. As the sentine had he cession to order off one of three was on which had been laying very close in to the fort of ring the night. Lieutenant Wood ordered about to be married, and taking sense soldiers with him, only armed, he proceeded to the three vegsels referred to and had them taken under the guns of the revenue calter Bibb.

Capt. J. C. Lawber, of the steambeat Tiger, which sails between the fort, covernor's fished and the Navy Yara, in the United States service, is brother of Mr. Lowber, who fild not each ge.

Yesterday Lowbir and that he had not succeeded, but if he had by that time (afternoon) he would have been in Jixic in had. He take the fort Lawrente in the would have been in Jixic in had. He take fort them fort Lawrente to the at tour one. It appears that Mr. Lowby has recently received some wists com ladie with stirrs of an extraordinary size. In future visitors will doubtiess be submitted to close security.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26, 1861. Arrived to-day stemmer Somera from Panama. Satied to-day ship Winged Racer, Liverpool, with a va-pable cargo of wheat and silver ore. In passing down the harbor she ration the 'Allaterz,' and knocked a do in her butten, toaking a return necessary. She mas a contect of water in her bold, and her cargo is badly

we market is healthy. Butter sells at 35c.; candles, and whiskey 5242c.

Heavy Robbery at Cocymans.